



PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 59 OF THE YEAR 2002
ON
THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF
THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering:
- a. that Indonesian children, either as individuals or as the nation's continuing generations, must have their growth and development safeguarded so that they can grow up normally physically, mentally, socially and intellectually;
 - b. that the employment of children, in particular the employment of children in the worst forms of child labour, is very dangerous for the child and will prevent the child from growing up and developing normally like all the other children and is very much in opposition to the rights of the child and the universally-recognised values of humanity;
 - c. that Indonesia has ratified ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour with Act No. 1 of the Year 2000;
 - d. that Article 6 of that ILO Convention No. 182 stipulates the formulation and implementation of a National Plan of Action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour;
 - e. that in respect of that which has been referred to under point a, point b, point c, and point d above, it is considered necessary to establish The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour with a Presidential Decision;



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- In view of :
1. Article 4 Subsection (1) of The 1945 Constitution;
 2. Act Number 22 of the Year 1999 concerning Regional Governments (State Gazette Number 60 of the Year 1999, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3839);
 3. Act Number 1 of the Year 2000 concerning the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Worst Forms of Child labour (State Gazette Number 30 of the Year 2000, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3941);
 4. Government Regulation Number 25 of the Year 2000 concerning The Authority of The Government and The Authority of Provinces As Autonomous Regions (State Gazette Number 54 of the Year 2000, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3952);
 5. Presidential Decision Number 12 of the Year 2001 concerning the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour;

DECIDES

To establish: **PRESIDENTIAL DECISION ON THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR**

Article 1

The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour as referred to under the Appendix of this Presidential Decision is herewith established.

Article 2

The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour as referred to under the Appendix of this Presidential Decision shall serve as a



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guideline for the implementation of the National Program of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour.

Article 3

This Presidential Decision shall come into force upon the date of its establishment.

Established in Jakarta
on August 13, 2002

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA
signed
MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

[This] copy is in agreement with the original

**SECRETARIAT OF THE CABINET OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

The Second Head of the Bureau
in charge of Laws and Regulations

Edy Subidyo



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APPENDIX TO

**THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

NUMBER: 59 Year 2002

DATE : August 13, 2002

**THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS
OF CHILD LABOUR**

**CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION**

A. Background

Thus far the exact number of child labours in Indonesia remains unknown. These children can be found in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, they are mostly engaged in the agricultural, plantation, fishery, and mining sectors, and in economic activities within families. In urban areas child labour can be found employed in enterprises and households (where they work as domestic helps or are employed in a cottage industry or a family business). They can also be found on the street selling newspapers and magazines, going from place to place as shoeshine boys, or scavenging. Some of the work done by the child can be categorised as the worst forms of child labour.

Many reasons have been put forward to justify the existence of child labour. Of the various reasons, poverty and economic conditions are considered as the main factor that gives rise to the existence of child labour.

Employing children is basically a bad thing in Indonesia. But such condition has been in existence since Indonesia was still colonised by the Dutch.



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Historically, efforts to protect working children had started since the Dutch colonial times through the issuance of several laws and regulations that deal with the prohibition of the employment of children. However, the emphasis of the efforts that were made to provide protection for working children through such laws and regulations leaned more towards protecting working children and such efforts were not specifically targeted to eliminate child labour as a whole.

The various laws and regulations issued by the Dutch are, among others:

1. State Gazette No. 647/ 1925, which prohibits children under 12 to perform work :
 - a. in a factory in an enclosed room where working machinery is normally to be found;
 - b. in an enclosed workplace where manual work being carried out simultaneously by ten or more people is normally to be found;
 - c. to be engaged in the construction, maintenance, repair and demolition or disassembling of dirt roads, [to be engaged] in excavation work, waterworks, and building construction and road work;
 - d. in a railway company at the point of loading, unloading and transferring goods/ cargo at a harbor, a quay, shipyard, or at a station, at places where loads are unloaded and left to stand still, where goods are stored, and at warehouses unless the goods are carried by hands;
 - e. this state gazette also prohibits children to transfer heavy loads [from the outside] into the inside of a company building or for the need of the company.
2. Ordinance of the Year 1926, State Gazette No. 87, which prohibits the employment of children under 12 for work at a ship unless the child is put under the supervision of somebody who is an expert in the job the child is doing or the child is put under the supervision of a relative up to the third order of kinship;
3. A Government regulation of the year 1930, State Gazette No. 341, which prohibits children under 16 to perform work on constructions above the earth;



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After Indonesia's independence, the policy for the protection of working children is marked by the issuance of Ordinance No. 9/ 1949, which prohibits children to work in the night, and Act No. 1/ 1951, which declares the enactment of Employment Act No. 12/ 1948, which prohibits male or female persons under 14 (fourteen) to perform work.

Despite the issuance of Act Number 1 of the Year 1951, which declares that Labour Act Number 12 of the Year 1948 comes into force, in practice the provisions of the Act has not been made to come into force.

So, the effective regulation that was used in practice to protect working children and prohibit the employment of children was the state gazette mentioned above.

In subsequent developments, regulations on the protection of working children and the prohibition of child labour are regulated in other laws and regulations, which, among others, include Act Number 4 of the Year 1979 concerning Children's Welfare.

Besides, the Government has issued a policy on compulsory basic education with Presidential Instruction Number 1 of the Year 1994 on the Implementation of Compulsory Basic Education aimed at providing children aged 7 (seven) to 15 (fifteen) years of age with the opportunity to get basic education. The Compulsory Basic Education Policy is expected to indirectly reduce child labour. The Government feels that the laws and regulations that it has issued are inadequate and therefore, the Government ratifies the Convention on the Rights of the Child with Presidential Decision Number 26 of the Year 1990 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Moreover, in order to provide better protection of the rights of the child, Indonesia has ratified several ILO Conventions with Act Number 20 of the Year 1999 on the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and with Act Number 1 of the Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour.

Child labour is a problem for all parties. It is a multi-sector problem so that the policy for alleviating child labour is a cross-sector policy. Various efforts have been made to continuously reduce the number of child labours. However, these efforts have not reached



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delightful results, given the economic condition that is not conducive. Increasingly complex social problems force working children to work in the worst forms of child labour.

In line with that and as the implementation of the ratification of ILO Convention Number 182, a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour has been formulated. The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour has been formulated by involving various components that are grouped under the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour that was made on the basis of Presidential Decision Number 12 of the Year 2001.

The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour is a guideline for the implementation of the National Program of Action for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child labour.

The fundamental difficulty in planning activities or programs for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is lack of convincing data about the number of children employed in the worst forms of child labour and the magnitude of problems associated with child labour. This is of course understandable given the different geographic conditions, types and forms of work from one area to another.

What is meant by the worst forms of child labour according to Act Number 1 of the Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour is:

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for the use in armed conflicts;
- b. the use, the procuring or offering of children for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;
- c. the use, the procuring or offering of children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international agreements;
- d. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.



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The meaning of the worst forms of child labour according to Act Number 1 of the Year 2000 in Indonesia generally includes the physical and economic exploitation of children, which, among others, takes the following forms:

1. The employment of children as prostitutes;
2. The employment of children in mines;
3. The employment of children as pearl divers;
4. The employment of children in the construction sector;
5. The confinement of children to work at offshore fishing platforms [known as *jermal* in Indonesian];
6. The employment of children as scavengers;
7. The involvement of children in the production of and activities that make use of explosives;
8. The use of children for working on the street;
9. The employment of children as domestic helps;
10. The employment of children in cottage industries;
11. The employment of children in plantations/ estates;
12. The employment of children in activities associated with the business of cutting down trees for timber, processing wood to be used for building and transporting logs and timbers;
13. Employment of children in industries and activities that make use of hazardous chemical substances.

B. Challenges to the Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour

The following are the various challenges that stand in the way of efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour:

1. There is no detailed, accurate and up to date information on child labour, on the magnitude of this problem (the actual number of child labours), the locations where child labour can be found, the types of work engaged, the conditions, and the impacts of such factors on the child.
2. There is no information on the worst forms of child labour.



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3. The government, non-government organisations and the various other stakeholders have limited capacities and experiences to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
4. The coordination between various related parties and efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, be it at the central level or regional levels (provincial, district/ city levels), is weak.
5. The community has little knowledge and awareness does not take much care with efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
6. The available legal instruments and their enforcement, which are needed to run the Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour, are insufficient.
7. There is no integrated and overall policy to carry out action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

CHAPTER II
THE NATIONAL POLICY ON THE WORST
FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

A. OBJECTIVE

The significance and objective of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour is to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Indonesia.

B. Vision and Mission

Vision:

Children as the generation to continue the existence of the nation are freed from the worst forms of child labour so that they can grow up and develop normally and optimally, physically, mentally, socially and intellectually.



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Mission:

1. Prevent and eliminate all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery and the trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts;
2. Prevent and eliminate the use, the procuring or offering of children for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;
3. Prevent and eliminate the use, the procuring or offering of children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international agreements;
4. Prevent and eliminate the involvement of children in the production or sale of explosives, deep-sea diving, work at offshore platforms/ rigs, underground, mining; and eliminate the involvement of children in other work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.

C. Target Group

1. Children employed in the worst forms of child labour;
2. Everybody who make use of, provide or offer children for employment in the worst forms of child labour.

D. National Policy

To gradually prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

E. Strategies

The national policy shall be implemented in an integrated and overall approach with the following strategies:

1. **Setting priorities for the gradual elimination of the worst forms of child labour**



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The setting of priorities shall be made by considering the magnitude and complexity of the problems concerning children involved in the worst forms of child labour and various sources that are available for implementing the program for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

2. Involving all the stakeholders at all levels

Problems concerning children involved in the worst forms of child labour are the problems of the nation. Nobody feels able to resolve these problems alone. Therefore, the involvement of all the stakeholders in the program for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is key to success.

3. Carefully developing and using domestic potentials

Given the magnitude of resources that is needed to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, the careful tapping, development and use of various resources owned by the central government and regional governments and of the potentials of the community need to be maximised.

4. Technical cooperation and assistance from various countries and international agencies

Because of various limitations of resources and experiences in eliminating the worst forms of child labour, technical cooperation and assistance from various countries and international agencies are needed.

CHAPTER III
ACTION PROGRAM

Action program is necessary to achieve the objective and target of the national plan of action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. In order to provide a better support for the realisation of the action program, the national plan of action shall be divided into several steps (phases) as follows:



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- a . **the first phase** aims at reaching that which has been targeted for the first 5 (five) years;
- b. **the second phase** aims at reaching the target set after 10 (ten) years;
- c. **the third phase** aims at reaching the target set after 20 (twenty) years.

More specifically, the phasing is as follows:

A. **The Phases of the Program**

1. **First Phase**

Within a period of five years after the implementation of the program, it is expected that the following could be reached:

- a. people's become increasingly aware that the worst forms of child labour must be eliminated;
- b. the mapping of problems concerning the worst forms of child labour as well as the mapping of efforts that have been made to eliminate them are completed;
- c. the program for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is realised, in which priority should be given to the elimination of the use of children for offshore work, deep water diving, the trafficking for prostitution, work in mines, in the footwear industry, and the involvement of children in the industry and trafficking of drugs, including narcotics, psychotropic, and precursor substances and other addictive substances.

2. **Second Phase**

Within the period of 10 years, it is expected that the following could be reached:

- a. replications of approach models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in various regions;



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- b. development of other programs for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- c. availability of policies and implementing instruments for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

3. Third Phase

Within the period of 20 years, it is expected that the following targets can be reached:

- a. institutionalisation of the National movement for the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- b. the mainstreaming of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

B. First-Phase Activities

1. Research and Documentation

Programs for the prohibition and immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour shall be formulated on the basis of magnitude, severity, and location of the problems. For this purpose it is necessary to make available comprehensive statistical data on children, types of work and threats faced by children involved in the worst forms of child labour. The scope of the research and documentation of child labour may be extended to cover:

- a. statistical data on working children, starting from those aged 10 years old and older;
- b. statistical data on child labours aged less than 18 years old who are involved in the worst forms of child labour;
- c. statistical data on crimes committed by children, including the number and types of cases, their victims, as well as their perpetrators, the modus, the locations and the times at which the crimes were committed.



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2. Campaigns for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour

Dissemination of information on the worst forms of child labour tremendously supports the success of efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Any programs developed to disseminate information on the worst forms of child labour shall cover or include the following activities:

- a. disseminate information on the worst forms of child labour to the general public;
- b. facilitate the growth of a society that cares for working children;
- c. socialize the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;
- d. push the media to take a more active role in disseminating information at national, provincial, district, and city levels.

3. Studying and Developing Models for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour

In order to support the success of the program for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour need to be studied and developed so that the implementation of the program are not based on mere assumptions. Studies shall be performed on:

- a. institutions or agencies involved in or handling child labour issues;
- b. characteristics of the worst forms of child labour;
- c. models for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, which shall include, among others, advocacies, the provision of direct assistance, recovery and reintegration with the basis of society;
- d. guidelines for model replication;
- e. guidelines for accompanying social workers;



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- f. guidelines for monitoring and evaluation.

4. Harmonization of Laws and Regulations

Act Number 1 of the Year 2000 on the Ratification of ILO Convention Number 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour shall be implemented and followed up by harmonisation of laws and regulations, which shall include the following efforts:

- a. determining the worst forms of child labour that endanger the safety, health and moral of the child;
- b. declaring that involving children in the worst forms of child labour is a crime;
- c. formulating policies and determining efforts and action for preventing and alleviating the worst forms of child labour in a pre-emptive, preventive and repressive manner.

5. Increase up Awareness and Conduct Advocacy

Increase awareness and conduct advocacy is of utmost importance for accelerating the immediate action and prohibition of the worst forms of child labour. Activities to increase awareness and conduct advocacy shall include:

- a. developing methods and modules for socializing the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour to the general public;
- b. socialising the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour to the general public;
- c. building a system for dealing with complaints by people for cases in which children are involved in the worst forms of child labour.

6. Strengthening Capacity



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The institutional capacity, network and human resources for managing this program need to be enhanced. Capacity development shall be made to improve knowledge of the worst forms of child labour, to improve ways for prohibiting and eliminating them, and to develop networking. Strengthening efforts shall be made through training, technical cooperation between and among one government agency and another, employers' organisations and workers/ labourers' organisations, and non-government organisations, through internship, comparative studies and empowerment of people and families at national, provincial, district and city levels.

7. Integration of the Program for the Elimination of Child labour in Related Institutions

Children who have been liberated from the worst forms of child labour need guidance and social support, health service as well as financial help to enable them to reintegrate into the society (with their parents and the social environment where they used to be).

Therefore, efforts to liberate children from the worst forms of child labour must be integrated with other efforts in order to prevent the child from being engaged in the worst forms of child labour again. Integration efforts shall be made through:

- a. the application of policies for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour to the Central Government, Provincial Governments, District Governments and City Governments.
- b. integrated planning;
- c. cross-sector and cross-function coordination.

C. Second and Third Phase Activities

Second-phase activities are formulated on the basis of the results of activities that have been completed in the first phase. Likewise, third-phase activities will be formulated on the basis of the results of activities that have been completed in the second phase.

CHAPTER IV



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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

To implement the program for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, the roles of all stakeholders are needed, be they the central government or regional governments, non-government organisations, trade unions/workers' organisations, employers' organisations or the general public. Their roles and responsibilities shall cover the following fields:

1. Education

- a. data on children who have dropped out of school should be collected;
- b. efforts should be made to make the nine-year universal compulsory education program easily accessible to all;
- c. scholarship programs should prioritise children from poor families, such as from families in which mothers are the heads of the household, and children from poor families that can't afford sending their children to school.
- d. teaching and learning methods should be improved. Additional facilities such as dormitory as well as psychological consultancy service for children who used to be involved or employed in the worst forms of child labour should be provided.
- e. children who have been liberated from the worst forms of child labour should be provided with better access to education.
- f. training should be provided for educators and councilors to enable them to effectively deal with children employed in the worst forms of child labour.

2. Manpower

- a. data and information on various things related to the worst forms of child labour should be collected and disseminated.
- b. training, rehabilitation and program integration should be provided;



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- c. efforts to liberate children employed in the worst forms of child labour should be coordinated with efforts to prevent them from going back to such labour.
- d. formulation and implementation of programs for removing children from workplaces should be made.
- e. inspection of workplaces vulnerable to practices of the worst forms of child labour should be made.
- f. the actual action of liberating children from the worst forms of child labour should be taken.

3. Health

- a. collecting data and conducting research and study on the negative impacts that might arise and harm the health of the child who is engaged in the worst forms of child labour;
- b. providing health service to children (including those who have been removed from their workplaces) at health facilities;
- c. disseminating information on the health risks faced by working children to those related to child labour issues;
- d. improving child labours' and their parents' awareness of health.

4. Legal Enforcement

- a. formulating a joint strategy with related cross-sector government agencies/ ministries or non-government organisations to liberate and save children from the worst forms of child labour;
- b. formulating and determining policies, efforts, and action to regionally prevent and alleviate the worst forms of child labour in a pre-emptive, preventive and repressive manner;



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- c. taking measures and other action that are considered necessary in accordance with the provisions of valid laws and regulations to save children from the worst forms of child labour;
- d. implementing efforts to prevent and alleviate the worst forms of child labour through activities that are:
 - ***Pre-emptive***, that is, activities aimed at neutralizing and removing factors that influence the emergence of the worst forms of child labour through the provision of guidance, extension of information, dissemination of information and meeting face to face with those taking part in the exploitation of children in the worst forms of child labour and with children who are victims of child labour, their parents, religious leaders, community leaders and educators;
 - ***Preventive***, that is, activities aimed at removing the opportunities that give way to the existence/ emergence of cases of the worst forms of child labour through patrolling/ guarding activities and by watching, openly or closely, places/ areas suspected of or considered vulnerable to child labour during the times at which such incidents are likely.
 - ***Repressive***, that is, activities aimed at carrying out investigation and examination by authorities of those found as child labour perpetrators for prosecution by the General Prosecutor;
- e. filing a lawsuit against those who involve children in the worst forms of child labour in accordance with the provisions of valid laws and regulations;
- f. carrying out cross-sector coordination and cooperation to accomplish the integration of attitude and action in alleviating the worst forms of child labour, starting from the formulation, organisation, implementation and control;
- g. following up all complaints about the exploitation of working children according to the provisions of valid laws and regulations;

5. Harmonization of Laws and Regulations



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- a. evaluating various laws and regulations that are related to the prohibition of children against employment in the worst forms of child labour.
- b. formulating and determining various laws and regulations that are related to the prohibition of children against employment in the worst forms of child labour and declaring that the act of involving children in the worst forms of child labour is a crime;
- c. revising valid laws and regulations and or drafting new laws and regulations that accord with international conventions on children that have been ratified;
- d. harmonizing valid laws and regulations, in particular those that are related to children issue.

6. Socio-Culture and Economy

- a. identifying areas where there are hazards that threat the physical, mental and moral development of the child;
- b. formulating religious teachings and mental and spiritual education for children with dropout risks;
- c. introducing, making known, and disseminating policies for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour to religious leaders and leaders;
- d. formulating guidelines for Islamic preachers on child labour and the worst forms of child labour;
- e. forging cooperation with social workers to ensure social rehabilitation in the form of guidance for children who have been removed from the worst forms of child labour;
- f. delivering micro credit schemes to families who let their children work;
- g. providing guidance for small-scale enterprises and opening up wider access to the market;



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- h. improving housing facilities for poor families in order to enable them to have clean and healthy houses;
- i. empowering the community in order to eliminate the worst forms of child labour

7. Media

- a. disseminating information on the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour;
- b. disseminating laws and regulations related to the worst forms of child labour;
- c. disseminating information on various activities connected with the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour;
- d. sensitizing journalists/ reporters to practices of the worst forms of child labour;

CHAPTER V

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To maintain the sustainability of various national policies and programs, the implementation of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour needs to be reviewed periodically.

The monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour shall be carried out by the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour, as referred to under Presidential Decision Number 12 of the Year 2001. The implementation shall be carried out by observing the provisions of valid laws and regulations. In carrying out monitoring and evaluation, the National Action Committee may include people from all walks of life and related agencies so as to make the implementation more effective and efficient.



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Monitoring and evaluation are carried out to appraise the success of the implementation of the National Plan of Action. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out through the formulation and development of:

1. monitoring system and mechanism
2. indicators of the success of the program
3. publication;
4. periodic reporting

CHAPTER VI
CLOSING PARAGRAPHS

Efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour are not easy, cannot be accomplished in a short time, and constitute a long and continuing process. Therefore, such efforts must be jointly made in a continuous, sustainable and integrated way by all the stakeholders, that is, the government, social organisations and community organisations, non-government organisations and every circles and layers of the society.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,
signed

MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

[This] copy is in agreement with the original
SECRETARIAT OF THE CABINET OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The Second Head of the Bureau
in charge of Laws and Regulations

Edy Sudibyo